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STATE DOCUMENTS

Joint planning study seeks better local government tools

A Montana Citizen's Committee on Planning Enabling Legislation has approved sweeping change in existing and new planning and zoning legislation to be presented to the 1971 Legislature for consideration.

The Committee, sponsored by the State Department of Planning and Economic Development and the Legislative Council Subcommittee on Local Government, unveiled the legislative package in late September as had been anticipated.

The $26,000 project is being financed by state in-kind matching funds from the Department of Planning and Economic Development, the Legislative Council, and a $17,000 Department of Housing and Urban Development grant.

Among substantive changes in existing law is a proposal to remove the one mill limitation on levy to finance planning within a specific planning board jurisdiction.

While the levying of any planning tax would still remain permissive, the legal change would allow those areas so desiring to increase planning budgets.

Other proposed amendments and new legislation receiving the Committee's green light were:

—Extension of extraterritorial zoning powers for cities. Originally, the proposal was for a two-mile extension; however, Committee members thought the amount should vary according to city size and will make specific distance recommendations in October.

—Strengthen the effectiveness of the "Master Plan" by requiring that it meet certain basic standards before being used as the basis for zoning and subdivision regulations.

—Allow existing planning boards two years to update their Master Plans to meet the new standards. After that date —prohibit the adoption of additional regulations based on a "Master Plan" not meeting new standards.

—Definition and limitation to specific areas of duties, and powers of boards of adjustment.

—Allow creation of county planning boards in addition to city and city-county planning boards and allowing the planning boards similar jurisdiction.

—Stress aesthetic considerations in

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

Governor calls '70 strategy sessions

The State Planning and Development Commission will sponsor a statewide conference on planning and development, at the request of Governor Forrest H. Anderson.

Labeled "Strategy for the 70s", the Governor's conference will build on the planning base initiated by the Department of Planning and Economic Development, and explore ways for the state to do a better job of planning and development, according to Perry F. Roys, Commission chairman.

He said the conference, open to all interested citizens, will be held in Great Falls, December 3-4, at the Rainbow Hotel.

The conference would treat three major areas of community development:

1. The status of the Montana economy by discussing current forces and factors at play in the economy and determining potential influences, based in part on the Montana Economic Study, which will be completed in October.

2. The proposals for multi-county and regional planning districts by discussing their relationship to the problems of reorganizing state government and streamlining the delivery of governmental services to the citizens. An example is the Economic Development Association of Eastern Montana that 18 counties are trying to form now.

3. The proposed local planning legislation by suggesting the Legislature enact legislation so local governments can better plan for change and implement those plans in order to meet new growth and adjust for development.

Roys said the Governor's conference could effect a better understanding of the interrelationships between such planning elements as social, economic and physical factors and the roles various interest groups and functional planning agencies can play in establishing common goals and objectives to further planning for orderly change.

Montana Today

Montana Department of Planning and Economic Development

Volume 15, Number 2 **October, 1970**

PED supports Executive study

The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development will grant Montana $122,000 to match $61,000 in state money for the second year of the Commission on Executive Reorganization Study.

Perry F. Roys, chairman of the Montana Planning and Development Commission, said the study is the number one priority for the state planning share of HUD's planning assistance allocation for Montana.

George Bousliman, deputy director of the reorganization staff, said the staff is studying the 161 separate departments, agencies, commissions and committees in Montana's executive branch, and their respective functions to determine where they might fit in one of the 18 proposed departments: 1. Social and Rehabilitation Services, 2. Health and Environment, 3. Law Enforcement and Public Safety, 4. Industry and Labor, 5. Livestock, 6. Institutions, 7. Instruction, 8. Public Utilities, 9. Administration, 10. Revenue, 11. Investments, 12. Professional and Occupational licensing (announced at press time).

Its major role is to suggest ways to modernize and streamline state government, to make it more responsive to the needs of Montana citizens and to eliminate unnecessary duplication of governmental efforts.

A constitutional amendent, to be proposed on the ballot this November, would assist in implementing the recommendations of the study. It would direct the Legislative Assembly to reduce the number of executive branch departments to 20 or fewer by 1973.

The Governor now answers to the public for the executive branch, but lacks direct authority over a large portion of the 161 separate departments.

Bousliman said executive reorganization could be accomplished without passage of the constitutional amendment, but the amendment's success would assure reorganization would become reality.

Governor Forrest H. Anderson has already implemented some of the recommendations of the study. He abolished by executive order 13 defunct boards that had completed their assigned task. One of them has had no members since 1895.

William F. Crowley, associate professor of law at the University of Montana in Missoula, is the project director. He was director of the Montana Defender Program and previously was a deputy

(Continuted on page 2, column 3)

Joint planning study seeks . . .

(Continued from page 1, column 3)

planning and stress development of plans with input from "all applicable highway construction agencies."

—Clarify the power of county commissioners to regulate the platting of subdivisions in unincorporated areas under the jurisdictional area of a planning board.

—Reinforce relationship between planning and proposed land use changes and authorize county planning boards and county commissioners to review and act on such changes.

—Change voting qualifications to coincide with question of constitutionality as regards the "freeholder" definition.

—Make mandatory that zoning regulations be based on a previously defined plan.

—Give county planning boards of adjustment the same powers as that of city boards of adjustment.

Still to be considered by the Committee are revision of the existing plat law, a new chapter on regional planning, and a new law concerning state action in crisis areas.

Harold M. Price, Department of Planning and Economic Development project coordinator, and Wilford Lundberg, project attorney, were asked by Committee members to explore possible vehicles to allow county commissioners and county assessors to gather knowledge of building activity in the county.

Hal Price, project coordinator, said he views results "not as an end product, but only the first step to reaching a goal of orderly development. Our team of legislators, citizens and planners evaluated the planning statutes which now exist in light of what may be necessary."

He explained that county commissioners do not presently have the "legislative authority to plan effectively and they face the unresolved question whether zoning is a legislative or administrative power.

"Whatever the case," continued Price, "the fact remains that development is occurring on a regional basis, and the county commissioners must have the ability to plan for regional development."

Examples of such developments pending, cited at a recent joint council-planning department meeting, were the Big Sky project in the Gallatin Canyon and possible mining development by the Anaconda Company in the Heddleston area, near Lincoln, as well as the urban sprawling and leapfrogging that is so evident around Montana's cities and towns.

Perry Roys, state planning chairman, meeting with the Legislative Council's local government subcommittee emphasized citizen involvement in the project, stating "About 50 groups have different ideas and different proposals.

"We hoped to coordinate these groups with one package to be supported by a broad group of interested citizens. Our joint effort enables professional planners and legal scholars to develop the project on a full-time staff basis."

"The project staff considered the respective roles of local governments to discover ways for them to use local initiative, solve their problems, and to discover better ways the state might assist local governments."

The subcommittee members further stressed the need for an informed public, agreeing all future meetings on the study should be public and announced in the news media "so all persons can be represented or be heard at the meetings."

They also agreed on necessity for public meetings at various places "about adopting any kind of plan."

Concerning the question of rural or agricultural support for regional zoning, O. M. Ueland, representing the State Soil Conservation Committee, said his group "has had the image of being against zoning in agricultural areas.

"We are definitely interested in planning and zoning when it comes to the more urbanized areas as well as rural areas," said Ueland.

Citizen Committee members are Mrs. H. G. Bugbee, Missoula; Dr. Wilson F. Clark, Billings; E. B. Cogswell, Sr., Great Falls; Mark Etchart, Glasgow; Harold Fryslie, Bozeman, Chairman; Claude Gerbase, Billings; Burt Hurwitz, White Sulphur Springs; Prof. W. Clifford Laity, Butte, Secretary; W. H. (Bill) Knapton, Columbia Falls; and Armand Lucier, Missoula.

As well as being a Flathead County Commissioner, Knapton is chairman of the legislative committee for the Montana Association of City-County Planning Boards.

Alternate members are Mrs. Dorothy Eck, Bozeman; Donald Aldrich, Missoula; O. M. Ueland, Helena; Dan K. Mizner, Helena; Jim Richardson, Helena; Robert E. Champion, Helena; J. J. Burke, Butte; Del Siewert, Helena; and Jack Inman, Victor.

Coal proceedings offered

Persons interested in development potentials and methods for maintaining high reclamation and environmental standards in Montana's coal regions will find the proceedings of the Coal Symposium, held in Billings last November 6, especially informative.

The Coal Symposium Proceedings is available from Dr. Wilson Clark, Montana Coal Symposium, Eastern Montana College, Billings 59101, at $3.50 per 212-page, 6 x 9-inch copy. Draft the check to the Montana Coal Symposium.

Montana Today

Montana Today seeks to tell Montana's planning and development story, and it gets welcome help from the commercial media and PED staff members, particularly when they are honored by selection to professional and intergovernmental boards.

Chairman Perry F. Roys was elected a director for Region VIII of the American Industrial Development Council. The directorship complements his previous work for AIDC as a member of its Board of Regents, a member of the research committee since its inception, and chairing the 1964 program committee for the national meeting.

The Council of State Planning Agencies also elected Roys western director, one of its seven officers, and the Association of State Planning and Development Agencies named him to serve on its Federal Programs and Legislation Committee.

Governor Forrest H. Anderson has named Deputy Director C. R. "Dick" Draper to represent Montana on the Western Interstate Nuclear Board; he already was a member of the AIDC research committee.—Ed.

PED supports . . .

(Continued from page 1, column 3)

Lewis and Clark county attorney and deputy attorney general.

Governor Anderson is chairman of the Executive Reorganization Commission which comprises eight legislators, half respectively from each house of the Legislature and half respectively from each political party.

The Commission members are Senators Antoinette Rosell (R-Billings), vice chairman, Gordon Bollinger (D-Glasgow), John L. McKeon (D-Anaconda), Carl Rostad (R-Martinsdale), and Representatives E. W. Christiansen (D-Hardin), John C. Hall (D-Great Falls), James T. Harrison, Jr. (R-Helena), and Sterling M. Rygg (R-Kalispell).

The need for reorganization already has been endorsed by a number of state organizations including both political parties and representatives of agriculture, labor and commerce.

The Commission on Executive Reorganization, P.O. Box 709, Helena, 59601, will provide brochures, speakers and a 10-minute film for those persons and groups that are interested in learning more about the study. It also welcomes comments.

ABM area plans

Late in May of this year, a briefing was held in Helena by the Omaha office of the Corps of Engineers which had been engaged under a contract with the Huntsville office of the U.S. Army Missile Defense Command to make an "impact study." They were to study and report on the probable community impact of the construction and manning of an ABM missile complex in northwestern Montana — the second of two sites authorized in the northern tier of states. The presentation was made to representatives of both state and federal agencies operating in Montana, and there was a discussion of the findings and recommendations.

Again, late in the summer, a still larger group including state, regional and federal officials invited by this department were given the results of the impact report by officers from the Safeguard command, and told of the Missile Defense Command's plans for discussing the report and its conclusions with a wider segment of the Montana population.

At both meetings, Montana agencies as well as some of the others voiced dissatisfaction with the notion that the Corps of Engineers' study could be taken as a workable plan for coping with problems caused by the building of the missile sites. No criticism was implied for the work of the Corps, since the nature and extent of its study were set by the terms of its agreement with Huntsville. But it was apparent even from the preliminary report in May that the Engineers' function had been interpreted as something that at best might be called "disaster planning". In other words, the assumption on which the study appeared to be based was that no planning nor preparation need be made for the influx of workers — amounting to as many as 6 to 7 thousand at the peak, and with families included, representing an increased population of 12 to 13 thousand. Starting from these numbers, it was then attempted to predict where the newcomers would probably settle, based on the housing, educational, and other physical facilities regarded as available in 20 or so communities surrounding the missile sites. Hence the only "impact" considered was that of the purely physical consequences of a temporary rise, then decline over a 6-year period, in numbers of people—construction, technical, primary and secondary employees, the military contingent, and the families of a certain proportion of these.

The effect of this method of dealing with the impending problems however, would be that all the attendant social and economic impacts would merely be scattered over a 50-mile radius for six years, after which time the "permanent" population increment is assumed, according to the study, to have concentrated in ten communities, and the remaining towns will have sunk back to the present (or lower) levels.

Both the Omaha consultants and the Safeguard Command point out that the study was not meant to constitute a plan for handling the impact. They would be looking to existing federal programs under normal operating procedures to meet the needs of the towns within the impact area, to provide whatever additional facilities might be needed. But Montanans point out that federal programs, even if they could handle problems of this magnitude under a business-as-usual regimen, take considerable time to yield results, whereas the projections are that in 1970, 1,000 workers will already have been drawn into the area, even when local unemployment has supplied part of the needed work force. And by the spring of 1971 the strains on community facilities will be at a maximum.

What should be avoided, of course, is a repeat of the tribulations of other Montana communities already hit by the effects of major federal projects — Glasgow, for example, and Columbia Falls and Libby. We feel that although defensive missile site construction may be necessary in the interests of national security, it should be the policy of the Department of Defense, and the ABM Safeguard Command not to wreck the communities affected by their location, nor force upon them expenditures for temporary facilities that are not warranted by existing trends. Temporary construction projects, even of this magnitude, do not provide incentives for investment of private capital which would make for sound community development under more normal conditions.

Because the time is short, because the potential impacts are imminent and likely to be severe, and most importantly, because no plans to prepare for the impact have come out of studies by the Department of Defense, this department with the concurrence of the governor's office has proposed the following:

1. Planning to meet the impact should be concentrated on communities in the immediate vicinity of the missile sites, with careful consideration for maximum utilization of new housing and other facilities by these communities in the years ahead. Preparations are already underway to secure special H.U.D. planning funds; but there will also be need for other special funds to implement the resulting plans.

2. Once the needed facilities, including capital improvement plans have been determined and the costs estimated, special funds should be appropriated by the Congress to help deal with this federally-created emergency. Governor Anderson recently appeared before the Military Appropriations committee to argue for such funds. Ideally, the special appropriation would involve the state in its

Proceedings available

The Community Development Proceedings for the Fall 1969 Seminar in Cut Bank is available from Dr. William Lassey, Center for Planning and Development, Montana State University, Bozeman 59715, at $2.00 per 100-page, 6 x 9-inch copy. Make checks out to the MSU Endowment and Research Foundation.

Baringer named liaison for ABM impact area

John R. Jack Baringer, 31, Hathaway, has accepted joint appointment as community development specialist to work in the ABM impact area around Conrad and Shelby.

Baringer

The Montana Cooperative Extension Service and the Montana Department of Planning and Economic Development jointly created the position because of their shared concern for rural problems.

Torlief Aasheim, Bozeman, extension director, said Baringer, currently an extension agent on leave, would report to both agencies, represent them in the impact area and would work to develop local liaison.

Baringer holds bachelor and master degrees from Montana State University, Bozeman. He formerly served as a county agent in Cascade and Park counties.

Perry F. Roys, Helena, planning and development chairman, said the joint appointment was intended to avoid duplication of services in the impact area and would help to make the work of both agencies more efficient.

He said Baringer's work, more of a liaison and developmental nature, will complement planning activities in the six-county area.

The appointment will help local governments cope with the tremendous problems they are expected to face during the impact period—the next six years.

This follows, he said, from Governor Forrest H. Anderson's stand that the local governments—hence, local taxpayers—should not have to bear the cost of the expected military impact in the area and that any federal money available to relieve the impact be spent according to regional and state guidelines resulting from area-wide planning.

administration, for disbursement to the various offices and towns involved, according to the plan, to take care of problems arising out of the ABM complex construction and operation.

3. Special procedures should also be established to expedite conventional federal loans and grants available to communities in the impact area. Branch offices, for example, representing the appropriate agencies might well be established temporarily in the area. Federal agencies are well aware of the problems, as a result of the discussions in Helena, and the Regional Council at Denver has promised assistance.

It is only by innovative procedures such as these, the department believes, that the involved communities can be helped to provide in a logical and orderly way for meeting this emergency without having to make undue sacrifices for a program not of their choosing, and to avoid the painful consequences of termination or reduction of such programs after the lapse of a few years.

At the end of September, as the Military Construction Authorization Bill went to Congressional conference committee, Senator Mike Mansfield reported the following agreement with Senator Jackson, bill manager:

"The Secretary of Defense will be responsible for providing financial assistance to towns near the Safeguard sites to meet costs of municipal services and facilities required to support the ABM. Safeguard funds should be used to pay the local share of approved project costs normally required as contributions from the community.

"The Secretary of Defense is clearly responsible for coordinating and expediting assistance to small communities. In the event existing federal programs are inadequate or unresponsive then the Secretary of Defense should provide direct financial assistance.

"The State of Montana should act in concert with other federal agencies, Department of Defense, and the local communities to determine the amount of financial assistance needed for services and facilities. The state and local agencies can deal with the Department of Defense as a single agency which in turn will coordinate with various federal agencies in affording this assistance.

"The Department of Defense will transmit semiannual reports indicating the amount extended for each community for specific projects for which assistance was provided during the preceding six-month period.

"It is the intent of Congress that no unfair burden shall be placed on any small community as a result of the placement of Safeguard in its area and that it is the responsibility of the Federal Government to fund community facilities required by the ABM."

1970 census provides info

By R. Thomas Dundas, Jr.
State Information Systems Director

One of the most important single pieces of information available to government and business in today's technological world is that of population. For 180 years the Federal Government has been taking a national census every 10 years. This process was again repeated last April 1, when the 19th decennial census of population was conducted. The results are now beginning to become available. Montana was the first state in the United States to complete its census enumeration and have its preliminary and advanced results completed by the Bureau of Census.

The Information Systems Division of the State Department of Planning and Economic Development was designated by the Bureau of Census this past year as a Summary Tape Processing Center. As the data resulting from the Census is so voluminous, only limited data is available at the county level and below. The local aggregated data is available, however, at the city level and below through a series of computer tapes called Census Summary Tapes. The computer tapes, 18 in number for Montana, have been ordered with the first count tape scheduled for delivery in early October, 1970.

The Information Division has acquired a File Management System for handling the census computer tapes. This system will be used for retrieval of data from the census tapes. The data will be available in a variety of formats from a standard format or formatted to meet the individual user's needs. Formats are currently being designed and tabulations defined to meet the needs of the many geographic levels available.

Six standard tabulations of data at various geographic levels are presently being considered from the first count tape. The first is a county/state tabulation. This tabulation will contain from 50 to 100 characteristics of the population for each county including state totals. Characteristics being considered at the count of all persons, count of housing units, age distribution by sex, count by race, count of family by type, and value of owner-occupied housing.

The second and third tabulations are at the region/state level and at the county census division level within each county. Both include the same characteristics as the first tabulation. The final three tabulations will be at the city level and will include up to 400 characteristics of information down to the block group level for cities such as Great Falls and Billings.

As the census files will be processed on the state computer equipment in Central Data Processing, a charge schedule will be developed after the census files have been tested. State and county tabulations will be provided free of charge to any requestor, however, the more detailed tabulations necessitate a charge to the requestor.

Special tabulations formatted to meet specific needs of users will also be available on an individual basis. It is suggested that any prospective user contact the Information Division for information on availability and cost of either the standard or specially formatted census tabulations.

The advanced report of the Bureau of Census is also now available on Montana. This report contains the official population count for the State of Montana and of the county and county subdivisions and of all incorporated places and unincorporated places of 1,000 or more. This publication is available at no charge.

Population relates to development says Chamber

The 1970 census figures for Montana indicate continued problems for Montana's small towns, according to Del Siewert, executive vice president of the Montana Chamber of Commerce. "While the larger towns and their surrounding counties show growth, the small towns and rural counties are falling behind."

Such information is more than cold statistics, according to the state Chamber official. Losses in general population mean loss of customers, taxpayers and jobs. Carried further, it means a reduction in available goods and services to the remaining population. "This cycle of decay must be broken if Montana is to remain an economically balanced state," Siewert insists.

An answer to the challenge, according to Siewert, is for communities to identify their problems and seek their solution. Corrective measures may include: (1) forming area development organizations in cooperation with neighboring towns with comparable problems; (2) cooperating with and helping to expand existing industries within the community and area, rather than spending all efforts to attract a new industry; and (3) organizing a concerted effort to create a model community, including such projects as remodeling Main Street, removing blight, and, consequently, creating community and area pride. The census statistics are a challenge to Montanans, Siewert concluded.

Residents ask planning for Gallatin

At the urging of Gallatin Canyon landowners, the Montana Planning Commission has agreed to undertake a planning study of the Canyon, near the proposed multi-million dollar, Big Sky of Montana recreation complex.

The Commissioners acted at their September meeting after a delegation from the newly-formed Gallatin Canyon Association presented their fears the complex, planned by former NBC Newscaster Chet Huntley and the Chrysler Realty Corp., would cause disorderly subdivision and commercial development.

At the meeting, State Planning Director Perry Roys announced that Big Sky had pledged up to $15,000, to be matched with other funds, for the study.

The Association presented the planning commission with petitions containing 141 signatures of property owners requesting the study. They told the commissioners the petitioners represented 50.8 percent of the canyon landowners and about 90 percent of the total land acreage.

The petition specifically stated the proposed study "is in no way to be considered a zoning plan," but might be used as basis for future zoning, if property owners so petition.

"The majority of the people want to protect the canyon and keep it from being destroyed," said L. A. Lawrence, Manhattan, Association president.

Roys stressed that the study had full support of Governor Forrest Anderson, and that the Governor will appoint a special committee of canyon residents to work on the study with the Department of Planning and Economic Development.

Roys had earlier predicted the request from the newly-organized group. He expected the Gallatin Canyon property owners might organize again and that they might ask the Department of Planning and Economic Development to initiate a planning study in the Canyon.

They had disbanded their organization in June when they failed to agree on how to undertake planning near the proposed Big Sky of Montana recreational development.

Roys said government at any level should be able to respond to the public interest. If a local planning and zoning district cannot be formed to meet the need, then he suggested the department prepare itself to meet the challenge by at least doing a study to show the benefits that might accrue to the Canyon through planning.

He expressed hope for a unified effort in the Canyon, so the public could realize the full benefits of a planning study.

Governor's group boosts development

Governor Forrest H. Anderson has appointed a special committee to assist the Montana Development Credit Corporation's early stages of operation and to act as an Advisory Board once the corporation is operating.

The Corporation was formed under the authority of a special act of the 1969 Legislative Assembly. The Act provides that the Corporation shall "promote, stimulate, develop, and advance the business prosperity and economic welfare of the State of Montana and its citizens; and encourage and assist through loans, investments, or other business transactions, the location of new business and industry in this state and to rehabilitate and assist existing business and industry . . . ."

After Governor Anderson signed the Act, the Montana Bankers' Association adopted the actual formation of the Corporation as one of its programs. Under the leadership of John E. Tenge, past-president, and A. M. Greenshields, current president of the Association, the articles of incorporation were adopted and filed.

William H. "Bill" Clarke, Helena, former attorney for the Small Business Administration field office in Montana, has been named vice-president-manager of the corporation.

Although the Development Credit Corporation is chartered under a special state statute, it is not a governmental entity. It will be controlled by its stockholders and members like any other private bank or business organization. The Corporation obtains its money for loans from the banks and savings and loan associations in the state which become members and from the sale of its stock.

The Corporation can borrow up to $3 million from its members, which in turn can be loaned to businesses presently operating in Montana or to new businesses being organized here or coming into the state. The Small Business Administration can provide 50 percent matching money.

The Committee comprises John E. Tenge, President, Midland National Bank, Billings, as Chairman, and the following members: Robert Amrine, Butte; Fred Bernatz, Great Falls; Kenneth Blevins, Missoula; Samuel Boehler, Glendive; Gordon Bollinger, Glasgow; Vincent Bosh, Great Falls; E. W. Christiansen, Hardin; Pete Coffey, Wolf Point; William Cordingley, Great Falls; J. E. Corette, Butte; John Davies, Billings;

Donald Delaney, Missoula; David Drun, Billings; Dick Fabrick, Choteau; Fred Garrison, Missoula; Joseph Gary, Bozeman; E. O. Gillette, Kalispell; A. M. Greenshields, Browning; Forrest Hedger, Great Falls; Roy Huffman, Bozeman; Paul Husted, Miles City; David James, Joplin; Tom Judge, Helena; Betty Kissock, Butte; George Koyl, Billings;

Hoyt Larrison, Helena; Lyle Leeds, Havre; James Maher, Helena; Dave Manning, Hysham; Joe McCaffery, Butte; P. L. McDonald, Butte; Gordon McGuire, Livington; J. Luke McKeon, Anaconda; Harry Mitchell, Great Falls; James Murry, Helena; Earl Old Person, Browning; Robert Pantzer, Missoula; Pius Real Bird, Hardin; Joseph Reber, Helena;

John S. Rice, Great Falls; Perry Roys, Helena; Charles Rubie, Great Falls; Lawrence Rude, Columbia Falls; John Ruffatto, Missoula; George Schotte, Helena; L. M. Sheridan, Butte; Del Siewert, Helena; Dewey Street, Bozeman; Ingvard Svarre, Sidney; John Tenge, Billings; Cornie Thiessen, Lambert; Stanley Thompson, Billings; Ed Towe, Circle; Art Wiedeman, Lewistown; Harold Williams, Laurel.

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The Corporation can borrow up to $3 million from its members, which in turn can be loaned to businesses presently operating in Montana or to new businesses being organized here or coming into the state. The Small Business Administration can provide 50 percent matching money.

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Donald Delaney, Missoula; David Drun, Billings; Dick Fabrick, Choteau; Fred Garrison, Missoula; Joseph Gary, Bozeman; E. O. Gillette, Kalispell; A. M. Greenshields, Browning; Forrest Hedger, Great Falls; Roy Huffman, Bozeman; Paul Husted, Miles City; David James, Joplin; Tom Judge, Helena; Betty Kissock, Butte; George Koyl, Billings;

Hoyt Larrison, Helena; Lyle Leeds, Havre; James Maher, Helena; Dave Manning, Hysham; Joe McCaffery, Butte; P. L. McDonald, Butte; Gordon McGuire, Livington; J. Luke McKeon, Anaconda; Harry Mitchell, Great Falls; James Murry, Helena; Earl Old Person, Browning; Robert Pantzer, Missoula; Pius Real Bird, Hardin; Joseph Reber, Helena;

John S. Rice, Great Falls; Perry Roys, Helena; Charles Rubie, Great Falls; Lawrence Rude, Columbia Falls; John Ruffatto, Missoula; George Schotte, Helena; L. M. Sheridan, Butte; Del Siewert, Helena; Dewey Street, Bozeman; Ingvard Svarre, Sidney; John Tenge, Billings; Cornie Thiessen, Lambert; Stanley Thompson, Billings; Ed Towe, Circle; Art Wiedeman, Lewistown; Harold Williams, Laurel.